COAST GUARD

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CG-389

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

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COAST GUARD PARTICIPATION IN
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

1. Purpose. The purpose of this publication is to present the full scope of Coast Guard involvement in international affairs.

2. Discussion. As Coast Guard participation in this field steadily increases there is a continuing need for those so involved to be aware of all related activities for proper fulfillment not only of Coast Guard and Departmental objectives but also of overall United States positions. This publication describes each international activity in general terms. In addition, it distinguishes between "International Affairs" and "National Affairs on Foreign Soil", the latter not being mentioned.

3. Changes. In order for this publication to be kept current, it is requested that comments and information concerning changes and additions be referred to Chief, Office of Public and International Affairs. Amendments to this publication will be issued by consecutively numbered amendments which will include reprinted pages when necessary.

R. Y. EDWARDS
Chief, Office of Public and International Affairs

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IN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

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International Civil Aviation Organization

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Economic and Social Council

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International Maritime Radio Association

International Labor Organization

Organization of American States

International Association for Identification

International Institute of Welding

International Ship Structure Congress

International Commission on Illumination

Pan-American Congress on Naval Engineering and Maritime Transports

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

North Atlantic Planning Board of Ocean Shipping

UNITED NATIONS

A Coast Guard officer is assigned to the United States Mission to the United Nations. This billet was established to provide the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations with a Coast Guard officer to advise on matters concerning law enforcement, maritime safety, etc. The Representative provides the Commandant with liaison on matters before the United Nations which relate to the Coast Guard and the United States. The Coast Guard Representative performs the duties of a foreign service officer assigned to the mission and as such serves as advisor to U. S. Delegations for U. N. meetings on various topics.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCC

The U. S. Coast Guard is actively engaged in the work of the Intergovern-mental Maritime Consultative Organization, a specialized agency of the Unite Nations. The purpose of IMCO is to achieve the highest standards of maritim safety and efficient navigation by facilitating cooperation among governments in technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping.

Although the Department of State has the prime responsibility to establish U. S. positions to these problems it looks to the U. S. Coast Guard as the agency having the trained personnel and technical knowledge of all maritime safety activities to enable effective United States participation in and imple-mentation of international agreements in this specialized field. The Coast Gua furnishes the principal United States delegate to the Maritime Safety Committee as well as furnishing representatives on many of the IMCO subcommittees.

IMCO is composed of three bodies, the Assembly, the Council and the Maritime Safety Committee.

The Assembly is the main body of IMCO which must approve any action to be taken by the Organization. It is made up of all members of the Organization. one of which is the United States. The Coast Guard furnishes advisers and alternate delegates to Assembly meetings held every two years.

The Council is primarily concerned with other than technical matters and acts for the Assembly when the latter is not meeting. There are eighteen member nations, including the United States, represented on the Council which

meets generally twice a year. The Coast Guard furnishes advisers to Council meetings.

The Maritime Safety Committee handles all matters of a technical nature for the Organization. There are 14 member nations, including the United States, represented on the Committee which meets twice a year. The Coast Guard heads the Delegation to these meetings.

Under the Maritime Safety Committee there are ten subcommittees, each meeting once or twice a year. The Coast Guard furnishes delegates and advisers to all of these subcommittees, namely; Bulk Cargoes, Carriage of Dangerous Goods, Fire Protection, Lifesaving Appliances, Oil Pollution, Radiocommunications, Safety of Navigation, Subdivision and Stability, Tonnage Measurement and Ship Design and Equipment.

There are approximately 24 IMCO meetings scheduled for each calendar year. The Coast Guard participates in approximately 21 each year.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (IOC)

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission is a UNESCO organization established in 1960 "to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans, through the concerted action of its members."

The Coast Guard takes an active part in the preparation of the U. S. position and background papers for the meetings of the IOC, its Bureau and Consultative Council, and its Working Groups. From time to time, the Coast Guard provides members of the U. S. delegation to meetings, and members of Working Groups.

A Coast Guard officer is one of five national legal experts designated to assist the IOC in developing a background on international maritime law and national practices and law as they apply to ocean data buoys. This group will also identify problem areas to determine if a need exists for an international convention. The IOC recently established Working Groups on the Integrated Global Ocean Station System, and Legal Questions Related to Scientific Investigations of the Ocean. It also established Coordinating Groups on programs for Cooperative Systematic Studies in the North Atlantic Ocean, Cooperative Investigations of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, and Cooperative Studies in the Southern Ocean. These groups together with the existing Working Group on Marine Pollution will develop programs in which all Coast Guard oceanographic resources, ocean data buoy efforts, and pollution identification and control projects will play a major role.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

The World Meteorological Organization develops international cooperative programs in meteorology and strives for establishment of international standards and procedures. WMO has established a number of Commissions to handle problems in specialized fields. The Environmental Science Services Administration is the lead U. S. agency for coordination of WMO matters. The Coast Guard has membership on the U. S. working groups which develop position and background papers for the U. S. delegation to meetings of the WMO and its Commissions on Maritime Meteorology and Synoptic Meteorology. A Coast Guard officer attended the September 1966 technical conference on automatic weather stations in Geneva and verbally reported on the status of the Coast Guard managed U. S. study of the Feasibility of an Ocean Data Buoy Network. The World Weather Watch, a WMO program, requires a doubling of ocean stations and the deployment of a large number of ocean data buoys as part of the Global Observing System.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

The purpose of the International Telecommunication Union is to promote international cooperation for the improvement and national use of telecommunications of all kinds; to promote the development of these services and to increase their usefulness to the public. In particular, ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments; coordinates efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; fosters collaboration in order to establish the lowest rates; promotes the adoption of measures for assuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services; makes recommendations and studies, which also cover space telecommunication techniques and regulations; and collects and publishes information.

The Coast Guard has furnished technical experts as delegates for participation in radio conferences of the ITU. The Coast Guard also participates in the preparation of U. S. positions to these meetings.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. It administers the Convention of International Civil Aviation and the North Atlantic Ocean Station Agreement among other International instruments affecting civil aviation. Thus, with the cooperation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, aids to navigation, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. ICAO is responsible for the drafting of international air law conventions and is concerned with many of the economic aspects of international air transport. The Coast Guard assists in the formulation of U. S. positions to meetings of ICAO principally in those areas dealing with communication, search and rescue, long range aids to navigation and Ocean Station Vessels. The Coast Guard has provided experts to serve on U. S. Delegations to ICAO meetings. The Coast Guard implements all of the U.S. commitments under the Ocean Station Agreement and almost all of the U. S. SAR commitments under the Convention. It also operates the U. S. Loran stations which fill the requirements of International Civil Aviation and provides technical guidance, when requested, to other states which operate required Loran facilities.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

LORAN-A ORGANIZATION

The Coast Guard has assisted in establishment of the NATO Loran-A system by furnishing equipment, engineering advice, and technical assistance during construction and calibration of the five LORAN-A chains. SACLANT retains all operational and administrative authority. The area of supply of spare parts and oscillators is the only Coast Guard role independent of SACLANT. Presently, there is one Coast Guard manned NATO Loran-A station at Estaca de Vares, Spain, and 15 host nation manned NATO Loran-A stations. In July, 1965, a Lieutenant Commander (0-4) billet was established in Commander, Coast Guard Activities, Europe office to assist in a program of operational and maintenance inspection of the NATO Loran stations.

ALLIED RADIO FREQUENCY AGENCY

This is a NATO committee that studies and assigns frequencies needed by the Organization in order to carry out its mission. A Coast Guard officer has been assigned to a U. S. Delegation to meetings of this Agency.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

The Terms of Reference of this Subcommittee include, inter alia, the responsibility of preparing specific plans for cooperative oceanographic activities and recommending appropriate action in the field of oceanographic research. The Coast Guard has participated in developing U. S. Positions to this Subcommittee, particularly in the field of Ocean Data Buoys, through liaison with the Department of State.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

The Committee of Experts on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods was appointed in accordance with Resolution 468G (XV), adopted on 15 April 1953 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. By this resolution the Council requested the Secretary General to appoint a committee of qualified experts from countries having a substantial interest in the international transport of Dangerous Goods by all means of transport (land, sea and air) to make a study and to present a report to the transport and communications commission covering: classifying of dangerous goods as to hazard; listing of the principal dangerous goods moving in commerce with assignment to proper class; recommending marks or labels for each classification; and recommending the simplest possible requirements for shipping papers covering dangerous goods.

There has been Coast Guard representation on the delegations representing the U. S. to the meetings held by the Committee.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORITIES (IALA)

The Coast Guard is a member of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities whose Secretariat is located in Paris, France. IALA seeks to exchange information in the technical aspects of maritime aids to navigation and associated operating techniques. To this end the association publishes a bi-monthly bulletin and sponsors a conference at five year intervals. The Coast Guard has representation on the Executive Committee of the Association (the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, was president of the Conference in 1960 and president of the Association from 1960 to 1965) and assigns experienced personnel to the various technical subcommittees and working groups. The St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation is an associate member and several United States companies which manufacture and service aids to navigation equipment are industrial members. Persons from these companies participate with the Coast Guard in the official delegation to the conferences.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

The Coast Guard generates, reviews and comments on operational technical manuscripts concerning radio technical matters and procedures which are submitted by members of various study groups prior to consideration by the Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee for possible inclusion in the international CCIR publication and ultimate adoption as a change to the ITU radio regulations. The duties of these study groups are to study technical and operational questions related specifically to radio communications and to issue recommendations thereon. The Offices of Engineering and Operations have provided personnel to U. S. Delegations to CCIR Study Groups and plenary conferences as well as the U. S. national preparatory meetings. The plenaries are held about every 3 years.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME RADIO ASSOCIATION (CIRM)

The Coast Guard has been active in participating and exchanging information papers with the International Maritime Radio Association in Europe on communication matters of mutual interest. CIRM is a non-governmental organization of western European communication/electronic manufacturers. ship operators, radio manning organizations, repair/service companies and representatives which provide advice and guidance to their respective governments on international communication matters. It also actively participates as an observer in IMCO, CCIR, and ITU meetings. This liaison has been helpful in promoting a better mutual understanding of our AMVER program, ocean station vessel operations, and search and rescue communication techniques and problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The Coast Guard actively participates in the formation of U. S. positions for maritime problems under study and consideration by the International Labor Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

The Coast Guard actively participated in the formation of U. S. positions for the Special Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference of the Organization of American States. The Coast Guard has had delegation members assigned to previous sessions of this Conference.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION

This association organized in 1915 is comprised of 53 members nations totaling 1500 specialists engaged in the allied identification fields of fingerprints, questioned documents, firearms, chemistry and forensic photography dedicated to the advancement and exchange of knowledge in the latest techniques and developments in crime detection and investigations. Members are from Federal, State, Military and local law enforcement agencies as well as authorities engaged in private practice. The Coast Guard, through the Chief, Identification and Records Branch has been actively participating in this Association since 1959.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF WELDING (IIW)

The International Institute of Welding is a non-governmental organization concerned with technical matters of welding. Representatives from industry, government, research institutions, and universities join together on an international basis to study the problems and advance the science of welding. A combined effort of all the sponsors from the United States is coordinated by the American Council of the International Institute of Welding. Chief, Office of Engineering is a member of the governing council of the IIW and, also, Vice Chairman of the American Council. Membership on the various technical committees is provided by the Office of Engineering and the Office of Merchant Marine Safety. Council and Commission meetings are held yearly.

INTERNATIONAL SHIP STRUCTURE CONGRESS

The International Ship Structure Congress is a non-governmental organization concerned with technical matters pertaining to Ship Structure. The congress meets every three years. Membership is provided by the Office of Merchant Marine Safety and the Office of Engineering.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ILLUMINATION (CIE)

The International Commission on Illumination is a governmental organization devoted to international cooperation in all phases of illumination and to establishing international standards. The principal work of the CIE is accomplished by a number of subcommittees to which the Office of Engineering provides membership. The CIE holds a technical conference every four years.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF NAVAL ENGINEERING AND MARITIME TRANSPORTS

The first Congress met in 1966 and will meet every two years hereafter in various locations in North and South America. In this relatively new international organization. there are at present seven commissions devoted to the solution of mutual maritime problems. Such items as standardization of containers, training of technical personnel, naval construction policy and freight policy are under study. The Coast Guard is a charter member of the Congress and the Office of Engineering participates with both technical papers and technical personnel.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVIGATION CONGRESSES (PIANC)

PIANC is an international organization. It acts as a clearinghouse where the views and experiences of engineers and port operators of the nations of the world are exchanged on problems relating to ocean and inland navigation improvements. It is not concerned with the construction of ships nor the science of navigation except as those sciences affect the design and operation of harbors and waterways.

Coast Guard interest is based on these functions: aids to navigation, search and rescue facilities, port security, law enforcement, establishment of anchorage areas, dangerous cargo facilities, oil pollution, bridge clearance and marking, and design and construction of facilities and structures to support these operations.

The objectives of the Association are accomplished by holding International Congresses at 4-year intervals (the next occurring in France in 1969); publishing the proceedings of the congresses, bulletins, an illustrated Technical River and Harbor Dictionary and other papers and documents; and acting as an international bureau of information on problems connected with the improvement of waterways.

The Coast Guard, a corporate member as of January 1968 is entitled to send one representative to the quadriennial congress and to receive the publications of PIANC.

NORTH ATLANTIC PLANNING BOARD ON OCEAN SHIPPING (PBOS)

The Coast Guard participates in PBOS by planning for emergency dispersal of merchant vessels in U. S. ports in the event of attack. At the 20th International PBOS meeting. the Coast Guard served as advisor to the Department of Transportation. Coast Guard participation in preparatory national meetings is based on its functions of Port Security, Marine Safety. Port Advisory Services and Emergency Planning.

PARTICIPATION IN

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

International Ice Patrol

International Lifeboat Conference

Automated Merchant Vessel Report System

Atlantic SAR Operations Seminar

Pacific Annual SAR Seminar and Exercise

Loran Stations

Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT)

Small Craft Inspection and Training Team (SCIATT)

United States Mission to Iran

United States Mission to Liberia

International Oceanographic Research

Training of Foreign Nationals

Aids to Navigation Coordinator, Viet-Nam

Ocean Station Program

International Fisheries Enforcement

INTERNATIONAL ICE PATROL

The Coast Guard annually conducts the International Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic Ocean in accordance with Chapter V of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1960 and 46 USC 738-738d. Commander, International Ice Patrol works closely with the signatories of the North Atlantic Track Agreement.

INTERNATIONAL LIFEBOAT CONFERENCE

These conferences are non-governmental in nature and in the past have been limited to discussion of methods and equipment utilized in rendering assistance to distressed mariners near the coasts throughout the world. The Coast Guard feels that representation at these conferences is beneficial and in the interests of the United States and attends these conferences which are generally held at 4-year intervals.

AUTOMATED MERCHANT VESSEL REPORT SYSTEM (AMVER)

The Automated Merchant Vessel Report System, operated by the United States Coast Guard, is a voluntary maritime mutual assistance program which provides aid to the development and coordination of search and rescue operations in off-shore areas of the world. This is accomplished by means of sailing and periodic position reports being voluntarily submitted to the AMVER Center in New York through a network of more than 60 radio stations. The information is entered into an electronic computer which generates and maintains dead reckoning positions for vessels. Other information, such as whether the vessel carries a doctor, type of radio equipment, speed, etc., is also fed into the computer to help determine the search and rescue capabilities of the vessel in the event it is called upon in an emergency. When that happens, the computer will produce, in a matter of minutes, a listing of vessels in the area of interest: a Surface Picture.

The number of Surface Pictures processed during 1966 represented an increase of better than 1000 over the number provided during 1965. This was accountable in a large degree to the fact that 1966 was the first full year in which AMVER services were provided in the Pacific area. But it also is because the AMVER program is becoming better known around the world. In each of its eight years, AMVER has shown a steady growth, and there are indications that it will continue to do so for many years to come.

Close liaison with foreign embassies, foreign governments, foreign shipping interests, foreign communications representatives and foreign airlines is required to encourage participation in the AMVER program and to arrange for the necessary communications for exchanging the ship reports and passing surface pictures. General instructions for participation in AMVER have been reproduced in twelve foreign languages. The International Radio-Medical Center, Rome, (CIRM ROMA) is an active interested correspondent which publicizes AMVER. Foreign government maritime agencies take an active interest in AMVER and recommend participation by their nation's vessels. The following countries are active participants in collecting AMVER messages via their radio stations: Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Fiji, American Samoa, Tahiti and Spain. It is anticipated that other countries will also join the AMVER family.

ATLANTIC SAR OPERATIONS SEMINAR

In May 1965 the U. S. Coast Guard sponsored a North Atlantic SAR Operations Seminar. The assistance of the Department of State was obtained in determining appropriate officials of other governments to be invited. The Seminar was the largest international gathering of its kind, devoted to the combined problems of SAR for aeronautical and maritime purposes. A great deal of interest was expressed by the representatives of other countries in continuing these seminars on a regular basis for the North Atlantic area. The Seminar was held at the United States Mission to the United Nations. Representatives of eight foreign governments attend as participants. Attending as observers were representatives of numerous U. S. Government Agencies, the United Nations, ICAO, IMCO, CIRM, industry groups and private organizations. It was planned that other SAR Seminars would be held approximately every two or three years. At least one country expressed a hope to have the next meeting under its sponsorship.

PACIFIC ANNUAL SAR SEMINAR AND EXERCISE

The Coast Guard conducts an annual SAR Seminar and Exercise at Honolulu each year. The most recent was attended by government representatives from seven Pacific States, and several hundred persons associated with international airlines and aircraft and equipment manufacturers. The 1968 conference will be held in San Francisco. This conference and those to follow will be jointly sponsored by the Coast Guard and FAA and will be termed "Air Safety - SAR Seminar". The site for these seminars will alternate between Honolulu and San Francisco.

LORAN

Under various agreements and/or treaties, the Coast Guard has established Loran stations on territory belonging to the following countries:

Canada	Iceland
Denmark	Germany
Norway	Spain
Greece	Italy
Libya	Turkey
Japan	The Philippines
South Viet-Nam	Thailand

Coast Guard Liaison officers assist in operational and technical matters concerning Loran at the following host nation manned stations:

Cape Race, Canada	Eigeroy, Norway
St. Anthony, Newfoundland	Angissoq, Greenland

Electronic parts peculiar to Loran equipment are provided by the Coast Guard to all Loran stations. Presently, there are 43 host nation manned Loran "A" and "C" stations.

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, ATLANTIC

One Coast Guard Commander is assigned to the Staff of SACLANT at Norfolk, Virginia, for planning in control of shipping.

His responsibilities include furnishing expertise on Coast Guard mission areas, such as search and rescue and electronic aids to navigation.

SMALL CRAFT INSPECTION AND TRAINING TEAM (SCIATT)

SCIATT was established in June, 1963. Its mission is to develop and perform an inspection and training program for those Central American countries which have been provided sea-craft through the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Presently, there are two officers and nine enlisted Coast Guard personnel assigned.

UNITED STATES MISSIONS

IRAN

The Coast Guard has assigned one officer to the U. S. ARMY MILITARY MISSION with the IMPERIAL IRANIAN GENDARMERIE (GENMISH) as advisor to the Chief, Anti-Intelligence and Information Department. This position is primarily concerned with smuggling within IRAN.

LIBERIA

The Coast Guard has assigned one officer and two enlisted men to assist the Liberian Coast Guard. Their primary purpose is to instruct and train the Liberians in small boat operation in conjunction with the United States Military Assistance Program (MAP).

INTERNATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

In 1963, the Coast Guard Cutter CASCO participated in EQUALANT II which was an international multi-ship survey of the Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. At the present time, Coast Guard ships are taking an active part in the Cooperative Study of the Kuroshio (CSK), and the International Investigation of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean (EASTROPAC) which are also multi-ship oceanographic studies. Coast Guard vessel participation in these activities will probably terminate in 1968. The Coast Guard Cutter EVERGREEN is engaged in a research program on the New England fishing banks to support a program of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Coast Guard Ocean Station Vessels provide oceanographic data on a synoptic basis for Canada and the United Kingdom biological oceanography research program and a Canadian physical oceanographic research program. Data from these Ocean Station programs is exchanged among all national members of the International Commission for the Exploration of the Sea and these ships are a major part of IOC's Integrated Global Ocean Station System. A Coast Guard icebreaker will join an Argentine research ship in 1968 for the first comprehensive study of Antarctica's Wedell Sea. This effort will be continued through at least 1969.

TRAINING OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

The Coast Guard under the provisions of 14 U.S.C. 141 assists other governmental agencies in training foreign nationals within the United States. This training which includes but is not limited to cooperation with the Department of State's AID program and the Department of Defenses' Military Assistance Program was extended to 90 foreign nationals for a total of 3,366 man days of training during fiscal year 67. Fields of training generally include search and rescue, navigation, marine safety, port security and law enforcement. Nationals from the following countries received training from the Coast Guard during fiscal year 67.

Afghanistan
Argentina
Brazil
Canada
China
Denmark
El Salvadore
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Guatemala
Iceland
Iran
Japan
Korea
Liberia
Libya
Norway
Panama
Peru
Surinam
Thailand
Tunisia
Uruguay
Viet-Nam

AIDS TO NAVIGATION COORDINATOR, VIET-NAM

The billet was established within the Coast Guard in December of 1966. Initially the billet was designed to coordinate Coast Guard Aids to Navigation activities in Viet-Nam, but additional duties were assumed in response to the Department of State request for Coast Guard assistance in its AID program to develop a Vietnamese Aids to Navigation capability.

Coast Guard assistance has included formal and on the job training of present Vietnamese Aids to Navigation forces as well as advisory assistance to the Directorite of Navigation, Viet-Nam.

OCEAN STATION PROGRAM

The Coast Guard maintains 4 of the 9 North Atlantic Ocean Stations administered by the International Civil Aviation Organization and thereby fulfills U. S. commitments under the provisions of the North Atlantic Ocean Stations Agreement of 1954. In addition, the Coast Guard maintains 2 Pacific Ocean Stations to fulfill U. S. requirements under the Canadian/U.S. Pacific Ocean Station Agreement.

The Ocean Station program provides services which are roughly 80% aeronautical and 20% non-aeronautical. These services include navigational information, communication service, and weather information as well as search and rescue assistance if needed.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES ENFORCEMENT

The responsibility to carry out the U.S. at-sea enforcement of International Fisheries Agreements is a function of the Coast Guard. In recognition of this responsibility. the State Department has requested Coast Guard representation during negotiations of International Fishery Agreements when agenda items concern enforcement procedures. Among the negotiations of major International Fishery Agreements which the Coast Guard has sent delegates are included:

1. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention (ICNAF)
2. International Whaling Convention (IWC)
3. Convention on Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic
4. King Crab Agreements with Japan and the USSR (1964, 1965)
5. Fur Seal. Halibut and Salmon Conventions
6. U.S. - USSR Agreements on Fishing Problems (Feb 1967)
7. U. S. - Japan Agreements on Fishing Problems (May 1967)
8. U. S.-Mexico Conference on Fishing Problems (May 1967)
9. U. S. - Honduras Conference on Fishing Problems (Apr 1967)
10. Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Convention (NEAFC)
11. U.S. - USSR Agreements on Fishing Problems (Dec. 1967

Among the conventions and treaties pertaining to fisheries which the Coast Guard enforces are included:

1. Fur Seal Act of 1966 - 17th CG District Sea Patrols
2. Northern Halibut Act of 1937 - 13th and 17 CG Districts Sea & Air Patrols
3. Sockeye and Pink Salmon Fishing Act - 17th CG District Sea Patrols
4. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act - 1st CG District Sea Patrols
5. North Pacific Fisheries Act
6. Prohibition of Foreign Fishing Vessels in Territorial Waters
7. Fisheries Zone Contiguous to the Territorial Sea of the U. S.
8. Fisheries Agreements with Japan - CG Air and Sea Patrols

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

IN WHICH

THE U. S. COAST GUARD

IS VITALLY CONCERNED

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IN WHICH THE U. S. COAST GUARD IS VITALLY CONCERNED

1. 1948 SOLAS Convention (London)
2. 1960 SOLAS Convention (London)
3. 1954 Oil Pollution Convention amended by 1962 Convention
4. 1930 International Load Lines Convention
5. 1966 International Load Lines Convention
6. Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic
7. Inter-American Convention on Facilitation of International Waterborne Transportation
8. International Agreement Regarding Maintenance of Certain Red Sea Lights
9. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948
10. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960
11. U.S.-Honduras Conference on Fishery Problems (Tegucigalpa 1967)
12. Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
13. Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone
14. Convention on the High Seas (Geneva 1958)
15. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas
16. Convention on the Continental Shelf
17. International Whaling Convention
18. Convention on Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic
19. Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Convention and Act.
20. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention
21. King Grab Agreements with Japan and the U.S.S.R.
22. Fur Seal Convention
23. Halibut Convention
24. Salmon Convention
25. North Pacific Fisheries Convention
26. Convention Concerning the Protection Against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading and Unloading Ships
27. Convention Concerning the Minimum Requirements of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on board Merchant Ships
28. Convention Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury or Death of Seamen
29. Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea
30. Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers
31. Convention Concerning the Certification of Able Seaman
32. Convention on Fishermen's Certificates of Competency
33. Convention on Accommodations on Fishing Vessels
34. Convention of International Civil Aviation (Chicago 1944)
35. North Atlantic Ocean Station Agreement (Paris 1954)
36. Canadian/U. S. Pacific Ocean Station Agreement
37. International Telecommunication Convention (Montreau 1965)

38. ITU Radio Regulation. (Geneva 1959)
39. U.S. - U.S.S.R. Agreement on Fishery Problems (Washington 1967)
40. U. S. - Japanese Agreement on Fishery Problems (Tokyo 1967)
41. U.S. - Mexico Conference on Fishery Problems (Washington 1967)
42. Convention with Respect to Assistance and Salvage at Sea (Brussels 1910)
43. Recommendations of the First Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (Canberra 1961)
44. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Washington, London, Moscow 1967)
45. Treaty Regarding Reciprocal Rights for the United States and Canada in the Matters of Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking and Salvage (Washington 1967)
46. Agreement Regarding Air Search and Rescue Operations (Canada/U.S. 1949)
47. Exchange of Notes Regarding Rescue Coordination Facilities in Honduras (Tegucipalpa 1952)
48. Authorization for Aircraft Engaged in Search and Rescue Operations to Fly Over and Land in Jamaica (1950)
49. Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to and Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (Mexico City 1935)
50. Air Transport Agreement with Annex, and Supplementary Exchange of Notes (Washington 1966)

FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

PERTAINING TO COAST GUARD

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AID - Agency for International Development

AMVER - Automated Merchant Vessel Report System

CCIR - International Radio Consultative Committee

CIE - International Commission on Illumination

CIRM - International Maritime Radio Association

CSK - Cooperative Study of the Kuroshio

EASTROPAC - International Investigation of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council (U. N.)

GENMISH - U. S. Army Military Mission with the Imperial Iranian Gendarmerie

IALA - International Association of Lighthouse Authorities

ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization

ICNAF - Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

IGOSS - Integrated Global Ocean Station System

IIW - International Institute of Welding

ILC - International Lifeboat Conference

ILO - International Labor Organization

IMCO - Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

IOC - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

ITU - International Telecommunication Union

IWC - International Whaling Convention

MAP - Military Assistance Program

NEAFC - Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Convention

OAS - Organization of American States

PBOS - North Atlantic Planning Board for Ocean Shipping

PIANC - Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

SCIATT - Small Craft Inspection and Training Team